tion as an essential guarantee of peace

will bear their portion of the pre-war

Germany's former Allies or Russia, As

the greater part of Germany's foreign securities must be liquidated, protection

many also her credits in Austria, Hun

Economic Features.

"Principles announced by President Wilson and embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations as to the

equality of trade conditions will be brought into effect when the world re-turns to normal conditions, but in the

meantime a transitory regime is essen-tial to save certain allied states from a

the contrasting conditions of German

for with it Germany would reap the

fruits of her criminal acts. A general indiscriminate reapplication of multi-

Indiscriminate reapplication of multi-lateral and bilateral treaties cannot be

and telegraph arrangements, but rather

one side and the rights on the other. Consular relations are not reciprocally

war the Allied Powers themselves have

their nationals to meet foreign obligations

giving their own domestic obligations in return. The property of German in-

stitutions for research and education

cannot be immune in the light of their past activities. Questions of clearing houses, contracts, prescriptions, judg-

ments, and the like are gone into in

principles, the Powers can only repeat

son why peace must be guaanteed is tha

one of the parties to that peace has

tinue in occupation of German territory

as a guarantee for the execution of the

Great Britain and the United States. It

shall have executive powers, and its members shall enjoy diplomatic prixi-

"The civilian administration shall re-main in the hands of the German au-

thorities under German law, except in so

and to demand services. Germany will

be responsible for the expenses of occu-pation, and of the high commission.

the disposal of the allied troops such

process given on behalf of the commande

in chief of the allied armics for military purposes, according to detailed provi-

"The high commission will have the

By a Staff Correspondent of Tun Sch.

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Alfred Capus writes in Figure:
"The United States, which hastened to
our aid in the noblest burst of enthust-

immediately to primordial interests on each of the points.

"What is particularly impressive in

eral newspapers here to-day.

military establishments and accommittee as required. The transport,

leges and immunities.

proved that his promises are not worth; of faith.'

and to take over foreign investments of

German consuls.

gary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

events of the war, the Powers have

debts but cannot be asked to assume

Two Big Questions.

There remain now two big questions: Will the Germans sign and if not what strength will they develop? And second, how far will the Allies go in measures to be taken in such an eventuality?

Regarding the first it was learned by THE SUN last evening that a long telegram had been sent from Ver sallies to Minister of Defence Noske at Berlin asking him to make known immediately to the people that if the delegates refuse to sign it will not be because they do not desire peace but for the reason that they have been unable to accept the treaty.

More significant, however, was a request that Minister Noske post proclamations immediately ordering that no resistance be made in the west thus giving the Allies no pretext to bomb German towns, and asking generally that the Germans in the west restrain their acts. This gives more color to the theory that the present Government if not overthrown will follow a policy of non-resistance in the west, but may give battle to the Poles on the east.

Regarding the measures of the Allies it was admitted to-day by a member of the Economic Commission that all the Germans in the zone over which the army advances will have to be fed, just as are the Germans in the present zone. Food will keep with the armies; also German industry will be encouraged as much as possible.

Walling In Idea Erroncous.

If the armies occupy all or most of Germany it will mean that they will undertake a big feeding plan. consequently the blockade will have to be modified if Germany resists. The idea therefore of walling in Germany with men and ships is largely erroneous, for within a short time the Allies, it is expected, will occupy a large part of Germany, taking over its management and lifting the blockade so far as food and necessary

The recent refusal of the neutrals to join in the plan proposed does not statesmen and control was transferred ciated Powers refuse to enter into a disit existed during hostilities. All the old agreements with the neutrals concerning rationing and frading with Germany still exist, although the Allies recently permitted modifications for letting in food and materials great was the haste of the German Gov-under the Brussels agreement. With could be found allegations were invented, the termination of the armistice the old agreements would have their onstrated long ago,
original force. "The German delegation now admits

The new features would be the Baltic blockade and the Allies' guard on the Dutch, Danish and Swiss borders, where before the Allies relled upon the neutrals to guard their borders themselves in compliance with the rationing agreements they

ferences will be held in the next few days to settle certain questions like the feeding of the newly occupied regions. Civilian experts do not know yet, for example, whether the military chiefs plan to occupy Hamburg. If so it will change the blockade plans considerably.

CONFEREES BELIEVE GERMANS WILL BALK Marcel Hutin Says Majority universal war." Expect No Yielding.

Panis June 17.—The majority of the members of the Peace Conference believe that Germany will not sign the
peace treaty, according to Marcel Hutin
of the Echo de Poris, who made a canvass of a number of the leading personalities of the peace making body.
Only one of these leaders, M. Hutin declares, expressed the opinion that the clares, expressed the opinion that the Germans would accept the revised treaty. This member, however, is one whose opinion, the writer says, he holds in the greatest esteem. in the greatest esteem.

complete agreement was reached on the consequences which would follow Germany's refusal of the peace proffered. They were aware, the delegate that the trial of the accused by tribunals pointed out, that peace would then be appointed by the Allies and associated them. In unambiguous ship is still too vague to adapt itself mposed by force, in accordance with President Wilson's Baltimore speech, and that orders had been given for an ied force of 600,000 men, supported by heavy artillery of hitherto unrevealed power, to begin an advance on the morning of June 24.

Confronted by such realities, which alone count with them, the German Government and the National Assembly at Weimar, in the delegate's opinion, would decide to sign the treaty.

It was officially stated to-day that the all text of the revised draft of the ty would be made public Copies of the document will be handed to the correspondents in

The memorandum that was handed to the German plenipotentiaries yesterday was printed textually here this after-

U. S. TO GET BIG WAR ORDER.

Omak Government to Spend \$164,-000,000 Here.

WABHINGTON, June 17 .- Announce ment was made to-day at the Russian Embasey that the new Russian Government at Omsk had decided to place in American markets the greater part of orders for military supplies, which are orders for military supplies, which are estimated at \$164,000,000 for the next

A cablegram to the embassy to-day from Omek said the Kolchak Govern-ment had set energetically about the task of setting rid of the mass of differ-ent kinds of money that have flooded Russia, arranging for centrol of international exchange and inaugurating a new economic policy for the control of Russian mances and business.

It is proposed to retire from circula-tion the old imperial bank notes, bank

ALLIES TELL BASIS FOR KAISER'S TRIAL

Note Admits Lack of Prece dent, but Shows Inadequacy of Law.

OTHERS MUST BE HALTED

Germans Told That Under New Order War Guilt Is Personal.

> By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Paris, June 17 .- With the war now in the background the judgment of the Al-lies as to its causes and their justification for departing from all international the most interesting part of the answer vation, of the Allies to the German objections, to across twich the published summary pays scant and for

afforded the Allies an opportunity not on the score of justice and as a detergiven in the treaty to frame a joint indictment based upon the most recent facts, of which history has no counterpart. The Allies say regarding the Ger-mans' statement and the supporting

cuments: "There is nothing therein which shakes their conviction that the immediate cause of the war was the decision deliberately taken by those responsible for German policy at Berlin and their confederates in Vienna and Budapest to impose a solution of the European question upon the nations of Europe by the threat of war, and if other members of the concert refused this dictation by

war itself, instantly declared." The Serbian question never was purely an Austrian problem, but was essentially European, affecting all the Powers. The Allies say the authors of the Austrian

ultimatum knew this, adding ; "The German Government now would of the attempts to maintain peace on the mobilization of the Russians diate and necessary consequence of the mobilization of the Austrian army and of the declaration of war against Serof the declaration of war against Ser- who must be handed over to justice bia, both authorized by Germany. These within one month of the signing of were the fatal acts by which the de-cision was taken out of the hands of "Re

Blame Rests on Germany.

"It is on German statesmen that the responsibility equally rests for the hasty the complete falsity of which was dem

"The German delegation now admits complexity, only to be solved by a con-that the German Government did not tinuing body, limited in personnel and take the trouble to verify the reported invested with broad powers. The repar-facts published as justifying the declaration of war. After reading what the German delegation has to say in regard a way as to insure in the interests of to self-defence the allied and associated all as early and complete a discharge Governments are satisfied that the series of events which caused the out-break of the war were deliberately tenance of the social economic and plotted and executed by those who mancial structure of a Germany earn-wielded supreme power in Vienna, Buda-egtly striving to repair the damage she

Replying to the argument that Gerany had developed armaments only to ave herself from Russian aggression. he Allies point out that no sooner was by revolution than Germany redoubled | er attempts to increase her armaments.

"Autocratic Germany, under the in-spiration of its rulers, was bent on dom-ination. The nations of Europe were determined to preserve their liberty. It was the fear of the rulers of Germany that their plans for universal domina- other way. It cannot prescribe or en that their plans for universal domina-tion would be brought to naught by the rising democratic tide that drove them to endeavor to overcome all resistance at one stroke by plunging Europe into

In the chapter on penalties following Not only are the provisions not income this indictment the Allies reject the patible with the creation by German

The delegate in question, M. Hutin explains, based his opinion that the Germans will sign the treaty on the fact that they have knowledge that at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Four a complete agreement was reached on

appointed by the Allies and associated possals, submit them in unambiguous Governments would be a one-sided and inequitable proceeding, the Allies and associated Governments consider i impact of associated Governments consider it impacts or appeals directed to any alteration will be entertained.

Within two months thereafter the of those directly responsible for offenses against humanity and international right

to their accomplices in crimes, "Almost the whole world has banded tiself together to bring to naught the German plan of conquest and dominion. The tribunals they will establish will represent therefore the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world. They cannot entertain a proposal to admit to the tribunal representatives. to admit to the tribunal representatives

of countries that took no part in the war.
"The allied and associated Govern-ments are prepared to stand by the verdict of history in regard to the im-partiality and justice with which the accused will be tried."

The Allies insist that the public ar-

raignment of the former Kaiser in the treaty is not juridical in character as regards its substance, but only as regards its form. The agreement to submit within one month a list of the per-sons to be tried represents a concession

WAR CRIMINALS TO GET FAIR TRIAL Full Rights Will Be Accorded to Accused.

Panis, June 17.—Following is a con-tinuation of the final reply of the allied and associated Powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Ver-

sailles on May 7:
"Pri oners of war and graves. There It is proposed to retire from circulation the old imperial bank notes, bank notes of the provisional government of the first Siberian Government and replace them with a uniform issue of the statesmen of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. Even the German memory Exchange is to be stabilized through the operations of a committee for foreign trade, which will collect and prepare for shirment raw materials.

dinary concessions, the mobilisation of the war must bear its just consequences, the Austro-Hungarian army and the in-tiation of hostilities, steadily rejected as far as possible. Reparation must be every proposal for conference, and did prior to the settlement of all other Gernot urge moderation till all hope of avoiding war had vanished. The attempt to throw the blame on Russian mobilization is vitiated by the fact that this was the immediate and

also be a first charge and gold may be exported on approval. Military occupamobilization is vittated by the fact that this was the immediate and necessary consequence of the Austrian mobilization and the declaration of war on Serbia, both authorized by Germany.

"But the outbreak of war was no sudden decision taken in a difficult crisis. It was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, expression and war purposed." must be paid for by Germany in accordance with custom, notably that set by her in 1871. War material surrendered after the armistice cannot be credited against reparations. Liberated territories of domination, aggression and war pur sued by Germany for decades under the inspiration of the Prussian system. Hypnotized by Bismarck's spirit of blood and iron, Germany was not content with a great and influential place in the world. the right to demand that Germany be no longer intimately involved in their financial or economic life or in that of and discord among the nations, conspir-ing with elements of unrest in every and governmental authority to indoctri nate the gospei of hatred and force. The essential truth of these charges is ad-mitted by the Germans themselves brough their revolution.

Crime Deliberately Plotted.

"The war was a crime deliberately plotted against the life and liberties of the people of Europe. It has brought death and mutilation to millions. Star-vation, unemployment, disease stalk across the continent from end to end, and for decades its people will groan under its burdens and disorganization. Punishment of those responsible for

"The Powers cannot intrust the trial of those responsible to those who have been their accomplices. As almost the whole world has banded together to check Germany, the tribunals established will present the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world There can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction of representatives of countries which took no part in war. The allied and associated Powers will stand by the verdict of with which the accused will be tried.

"The trial of the ex-Kaiser is juridical only in form and not in substance, as he had been arraigned as a matter of high international policy for a supreme offense against international morality rules of justice. Judicial forms and procedure and a regularly constituted trib-unal have been set up both to insure the accused full rights to defence and

to give the judgment the most solemn judicial charter. "The allied and associated Powers are prepared to submit a final list of those

"Reparations. The allied and asso been or the "After almost five years of a war pro-vided by Germany's repudiation of these reparations clauses, which have drawn up with scrupulous regard for the correspondence leading up to the armiscorrespondence leading up to the attitude. So far, however, as the execution declaration of war upon Russia when of these principles goes, certain observa-Austria apparently was hesitating, and tions are made especially as the German for the declaration against France. So teply presents a view so distorted and inexact as to raise doubt if the clauses were calmly or carefully examined.

'The vast extent and manifold char

acter of the war damage has created : problem of extraordinary magnitude and tions as is consistent with the true main

har caused. The commission is not an engine of opplession or a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. It has no ner was force; no executive powers within Ger could satisfy itself that Germany ca

ermany's interests, and to be assured that German taxation is at least as heavy as the heaviest allied taxation.

"The Powers are willing that within willison's ideas have been incorporated in the allied reply is discussed in sevtreaty Germany submit any proposals she may choose to make. In particular and the may offer a lump sum for all or part of her liability, undertake to reconstruct all or part of a damaged district, offer labor, technical service or just cause, which withheld from us neither blood nor money nor any powerful faculty, acted, however, with certain the fourthe establishment of that reign of law among nations which it is agreed it is the object of peace to set up.

"As regards the German contention that the trial of the accused by tribusals appointed by the Allie." materials for reasonable plan to simplify erful faculty, acted, however, with certain many tain moral reserve incolled in the four-question from the scope of the inquiry, teen principles of Wilson. We accepted promote the performance of the work them loyally, convinced less by their much improved to-day that the cour-or accelerate the definition of the uiti-

Allied and Associated Powers will return their answers to any such proposals, which they agree to consider seriously and fairly, for the reason that no one would be better pleased than they are speedy and practical. speedy and practical settlement. The no compromise possible between crime early production of German evidence and justice, the solemn declaration of would greatly accelerate the decisions, the Allied and associated Powers that for after fifteen months of occupation of there was no intention to strangle Gerden damaged territories, her information many, and the lofty situation with which to the South Side. In that section retion must be extensive and exact. The problem is largely one of statistics, of society of nations when she has fulwhich the Powers have received but one

side.
"The German reply made no definite offer as to reparations but gave only vague expressions of willingness to do something undetermined. The sum of 100,000,000,000 marks was indeed mentioned to give the impression of an ex-tensive offer, which upon examination it proves not to be. No interest was to be paid and until 1928 there would be no substantial payment, after which would come a series of undefined instalments running over nearly half a century.

running over nearly half a century. Resumption of Industry.

"The Allied and Associated Powers make the declaration, however, that as the resumption of German industry is an interest of theirs as well as of Germany, they will not withhold from Germany commercial facilities necessary to this resumption, but on the other hand will, subject to conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and to the special economic situation created for them by German aggression, afford to Germany facilities for food supplies, raw materacilities for food supplies, raw materials, and overseas transport for the common good. Meanwhile the treaty-must be signed. The burdens of Germany undoubtedly are heavy, but they are imposed under conditions of justice by peoples whose social well being and economic prosperity have been gravely impaired by wrongs which it is beyond the surgest power of Germany to repair the utmost power of Germany to repair.
"Finance. While Germany as author of

filled the conditions of the treaty and ibandoned her traditions of aggression and monopoly—all of these are dissolved and condensed in remarkable unity of

Rene Darai says in Gaulois:
"They have succeeded in uniting the idealistic principles son with the necessities of policy ac-cording to the minimum guarantees and the securities for the future."

tion Francais:
"The most striking thing in the text "The most striking thing in the text is the paragraph placing upon Germany the necessity of signing or fighting. It gives assurance that the peace is to be final, although it may be modified from time to time as new conditions arise. It is thought that Wilson already expressed that when he said upon landing in France the first time that a peace should be made which would have to be altered. Hope remains oven to Gerbe altered. Hope remains open to Ger

of German holders will no longer justify German participation in international organizations. The German proposal COAL STRIKE MAY that reparations navments to be madein currency of the injured country cannot be accepted, as the choice may be left FORCE IMPORTATION to the latter in view probably of heavy purchases abroad to rebuild their ruins the right is reserved to demand of Ger-

French Government Prepares to Take Drastic Measures to Prevent Shortage.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Scs. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Parts, June 17 .- The French Govern position of economic inferiority because of the ravaging of their territories and nent is preparing to take radical measures to avert a coal famine if the gen eral strike of miners, which began vesterday continues many days. Unless a settlement is reached before the end of this week, it is understood, orders will be issued to give priority in shipments from England to coal carrying trans-

accepted, though as many have been restored as possible. Germany is re-quired not to accept the text of postal miners failed to report for work yesternot to oppose their conclusion. Bliateral treaties will not be split up in such a way as to place all the obligations on day. If 100,000 more join the tie up will be complete. The proposed action of the Government regarding imports is remain consuls.

The property of Germans abroad may be juntly used to meet reparation within eight days because of a shortage within eight days because of a shortage. stablished owing to the war activity of may be justly used to meet reparation e justly used to meet reparation s, as Germany's resources are of coal; all the railways and the Paris inadequate and because in the gas company have reserves. charges, as Germany's resources are

Eight days, however, marks the lim of time that the country can get along without new aupplies. Should the strike be prolonged for several weeks it will be necessary to make importations from the pited States as well as from Great

Meanwhile agitators seeking to control the labor situation for political ends threaten a move which may make the Government's priority action ineffective. Representatives of a cartel composed o dockers, maritime workers and a few other branches of industry meet to-day with the administrative commission o the central federation of labor to discuss

shipped from other places will not be handled in French ports. The situation, while serious, is by no means hopeless. There is a feeling of hopefulness to-night body styled the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, consisting of four members, representing Belgium. Feeding States and States a single industry, while the German sig-nature to the peace treaty is being aweited, which is likely to have an effect, inducing the labor leaders to postpone a tieup at least.

EXPERTS TO TESTIFY IN LUNDGREN TRIAL far as it may be necessary for the high commission to modify this. The Allies retain the right to requisition in kind Woman Accused of Murder Tried Suicide, Says Witness.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 17.-Medica experts probably will be placed on the witness stand to-morrow in the trial of Mrs. Bessie M. Skeels Lundgren, who is charged with murder in the alleged polsoning of Miss Florence W. Gay of An probably will be Prof. William F. Whit-

charged with murder, she drank some- should pay the insurance in full. thing and then went to the bathroom, where he found her lying with her

mouth over an open gas jet.
Another witness was Dr. Charles E.
Abbott, who attended Miss Gay during her illness, and who certified at the time that death was due to a cerebra hemorrhage. He testified that he now believes death was caused by arsenical poisoning, which the State contends killed Miss Gay. He said he had never prescribed arsenic for her, although he

Mrs. Lundgren's condition was so much improved to-day that the court

BOMB FOR CHICAGO LANDLORD. Explosion Follows Warning

Oust Negro Tenants. CHICAGO, June 17.-A bomb was ex-oded in the exclusive residence district of the North Side known as the "Gold Coast" last night, breaking win dows for blocks around and doing some

minor damage to property The bomb was exploded near the res dence of William D. Austin, broker, and is believed to be the sequal to a telephone warning to Mr. Austin to get rid

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GAIN FOR GERMANY | KRONSTADT AFIRE; **LURKS IN COVENANT**

Way to Escape Peace Treaty Terms.

visional Features, Paris Paper Says.

execution of the trenty?"

This question, already discussed fro quently of late in diplomatic circles, is the subject of a long article in the Temps, which is commanding much at Interest is added to the probterday it appears their diplomatic strat egists already have seen the chance of fered in the league, and this may be an important factor in shaping the German

The Temps openly asserts that the to them of so many provisional features in the treaty. In the first place, the newspaper points out, a large part of the new German boundary is fixed provisionally and the Allies have not yet Secondly, it is asserted that at least en months will be required to organ-

Thirdly, reparations also are provis-ional, the Germans now having four months within which to submit sugges-

In the meantime, suppose Germany should be admitted to the League of Na-tions in October, as Col. House and Lord German Battic troops. Robert Cecil, the American and British proponents of the league, are desirous of having her admitted. The Temps points out that the disarmament clause of the covenant gives each Government the right of passing on its disarmament, of which, it adds, the Germans would make good use.

Also Article NIN. of the covenant says it adds, the Germans would

that members can invite the assembly to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable in order that the peace of the world may not be placed in peril The Temps says:

"It can easily be guessed what pre-text Germany would invoke under this clause for the revision of the treaty. Its economic clauses, it would pretend were contradictory to the covenant of the league and consequently dangerous to the peace of the world. "Likewise the Germans would invoke

we call attention to facts which are notorious and to which, in the public in-terest, serious thought should be given. "Germany is going to consider the text rely provisional, even if she now critices it as indefinite. Is it wise to allow many provisional situations to exist many other causes for disputes? If it wise likewise to leave Austria, Hun gary, the Baltic and the Adriatic ques

TO AMEND WAR RISK ACT.

tions in the state where we now see

Bill Provides Extension of Bene fits to Dependents.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Amendment of the war risk insurance act to permit payment of insurance to dependents of men who died in service between the time of induction and examination by power whenever they think it necessary to declare a state of siege in any part or all the territory concerned.

The migrature of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the territory concerned.

The migrature of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps and the chemical analysis of the dead wo army physicians at mobilization camps a

WILSON IDEALS ARE

MODIFIED IN REPLY

French Writers Comment on Unity of Verbs.

Wilson idea of Miss Gay with the death in Bayonne, N. J., of Mrs. Lundgren's brother, for which she also is under indictment.

Policeman Griffin was one of the principal witnesses to-day. He told of the cipal witnesses to-day. He told of the sands of persons." He added that he is said that when he told her he had a larceny warrant for her and that a the might also be charged with murder, she drank some-should pay the insurance in full.

The State will try to connect the murder resentative Nelson (Wis.).

Mr. Nelson said the War Risk Insurance in full with the part of the Germans, the Poles in territory controlled by the Germans are showing a wonderful discipline and endure without complaint all sorts of 'untold herdship and injury to thousands of persons." He added that he understood both the bureau and Treasury Poles blew up a bridge between Lissa and Krotoschin, near the Poles in territory controlled by the Germans, the Poles in territory controlled by the Germans are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands of persons." He added that he understood both the bureau and Treasury Poles blew up a bridge between Lissa and Krotoschin, near the Poles in territory controlled by the Germans are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are showing a wonderful discipline and 'untold herdship and injury to thousands are sho

RED SHIPS YIELD

Admission to League Opens Seven Bolshevik War Vessels Hoist White Flag in Gulf of Finland.

Teutons Know Value of Pro- Lenine 'en in Garrisons Go to North Russian Forces.

De a Staff Correspondent of Tan Sun,
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Panis, June 16.—"If Germany is admitted to the League of Nations in the near future, as is promised in the reply of the Allies, could she not, as a member of the league, invoke many of the clauses in the covenant to nullify the execution of the treaty?"

London, June 17.—The North Runsian general staff directing operations against Petrograd reports the formess of Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Period Company of the Allies, could she not, as a member of the league, invoke many of the clauses in the covenant to nullify the secution of the treaty?" London, June 17.-The North Russquadron operating in the Gulf of Fin-land. Several forts near the fortress Kronstadt also raised the white flag. on the provisions of the 1914 hor

The capture of the Fort of Krasnayagorka, across the bay from Cronstadt, the occupation of which by White Guards Russian force to strengthen its thrust against Peterhof and advance quickly on a wide front. Bolshevik garrisons near Krasnayagorka went over to the White Guards yesterday. The North Russian force has taken during the present cam-paign 22,000 prisoners and eighty-seven

Gen. Gough, chief of the allied mil tary missions in the Baltic regions, the Paris Temps says, has been ordered by Paris Temps says, has been ordered by the Supreme Allied Council to address e a viltimatum to Gen, you der Goltz, th Lettish Government.
The American and French military

missions which have been at Reval, the consider the suggestions. Even the reduc-tion of the German army to 100,000 men is adjourned for a year.

In the missions which have been at Reval, the Esthonian capital, have left there, ac-cording to a report from Helsingfors. The missions are going to Riga and will The missions are going to Riga and will | Institute of Homosopathy make an effort to put an end to the fighting between the Esthenians and the representatives British

Litheania have left there to go to Riga.
The important Donits cont basin in southern Russia has been cleared of the made to eject much foreign matter to Botsheviki by the forces of Gen. Deni-kine, which continue to push their of-to have been a great protection, but fensive successfully, according to ad-said that when they were punctured vices received here. The Bolsbeviki no pieces of them were invariably carried longer will be able to get their coal sup-ply from the Donitz region. VLADIVOSTOK, June 12 (delayed) .-- J

band of seventy Bolsheviki attacked a train, including American hospital and mail cars, near Spassk, north of Vladi vostok, last night. They compelled the train to stop by loosening the rails. Shots were fired into all the cars and one Russian killed. None of the Amerteans was injured.

The attack occurred on the section of Article XXIII. guaranteeing freedom of communication by all members. We do not pretend to judge the treaty, but to the scene to-day.

GERMANS TRYING TO INCITE POLES, CHARGE Seeking to Provoke Revolt,

Paris, June 11 .- The Germans, who were gathering their troops on the Polish frontier in Upper Silesia a few days the moment, says the Warsaw corre-spondent of the Journi des Debats in describing conditions on the Polish-Ger-man border. He adds:
"The Germans are doing all they can

Says Correspondent.

to incite the Polish inhabitants of Uppe Silesia and eastern Prussia. They ar Silesia and eastern Prussia. They imprisoning hostages and making parent efforts to provoke a revolt of the Polish element. Despite these actions Polish element. on the part of th

An inquiry made by an inter-allied commission, the paper says, proved in-yond doubt that the bridge was de-atroyed by Germans. The inter-allied commission at Warsaw, it is added, compelled the Germans to build a tem-porary bridge for the passage of five troop trains.

Salinnik Berlieki, a Polish paper printed

NEW PARTY URGES IRISH "DOMINION

LOOPHOLES IN CLAUSES WHITE GUARDS GAINING Plunkett Favors Colonial Home Rule Plan.

> By the Associated Press DUBLIN. June 17 .- An influential organization is being formed in Ireland under the name of "The Irish Dominion League." It is composed of men who believe that an Irlah republic is unattainable and undesirable, but think that a prompt measure of home rule on the

Among the promoters of the league are Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman the Irish Convention, and many men who were associated with him in the convention, as well as representatives important business and professions

act, or the two previous home rule bills, and their promotion by men of position is regarded as significant of the growth of home rule opinion and the presence of a sattlement. A weekly paper in the interest of the league is to be published. It will be known as the *Irish Statesman*. The directors include Sir Horace Plunkett, William Butler Yeats and T. P. O'Cor. nor. The contributors, it is announced will include some of the most dis-tinguished of the workers for Ireland The contributors, it is annu-

STRIDES IN SURGERY RESULT FROM WAR

The Homoeopathic Convention Hears of Remarkable Feats.

ARRUNY PARK, N. J., June 17 - Pa markable feats of surgery performed upon soldlers suffering from head wounds

Major Arthur M. Grant of Uses a cently discharged from the Mean Corps, told how local anmethetics were administered for many delicate tions upon the skull, and how with minto the wounds.

Gas infection of wounds was the sub-

ject of a talk by Major Diward P Clark of Pittsburg, Pa., who told of the great trouble experienced by our sur-geons in handling cases where an open cut had been exposed to poison gas Dr John A. Fischer gave some start-ling features on the percentage of in-competents among children, and the number found to be suffering from orour school children are mentally de



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